THE ZILL NURSERY 313 N. Federal Hishway

Propagators of Hybrid Mangoes

One mile north of Delray Beach on Federal Highway

Phone 4716

No Business Done on Saturdays

LIBRARY \* MAR3 1958 + U. S. Department of Agriculture

Delvay Beach, Fla.

## HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR MANGO TREE

Mangoes like high, loose, sandy soil that is not extremely acid, where a large root system can be made. They should be watered twice a week in dry weather until trees are established. Mulch under trees also shades the ground, holds moisture, and increases humus. Even large trees do better when watered in very dry weather.

Fertilize small trees with 4-8-8 and bearing trees with 3-10-10. The higher percentage of organic fertilizer the better. More mango trees have been killed by using too much fertilizer than by not enough. Chicken manure should never be used. Small trees can be fertilized three times during the warm months, from April to September and should not be forced after October. Large bearing trees should be fertilized immediately after the fruit are off and again about December before they bloom. About 1/4 lb. of fertilizer to the inch of the tree's trunk diameter is a good application. Scatter fertilizer well away from trunk and out as far as the limbs extend. Fertilizing while the fruit are on the tree sometimes causes the tree to drop the fruit.

Plant trees from thirty to fifty feet apart. Cut can and remove can before planting tree. Plant tree so that the top of the soil of the tree is level with the grade of the surrounding land. When trees are planted on low land they should be planted on mounds.

Trees with trunks of 2½ inches or less in diameter should not be allowed to bear. Do not pick small fruit until April first, leaving blossom stem to dry up of itself. If fruit or blossoms are picked earlier the tree may bloom again.

It is wise to protect the smaller trees that are less than 6" in diameter from frost by placing an insulation, 3 or more inches thick of straw or grass around their trunks. It can be held in place with wrapping cord and should begin tight against the ground and extend upward about 3 feet. This should be done each year around the first of November and left there until the first of April.

Supply	Price In Gallon Cans	Season	Color When Ripe	Fiber	Skin	Size of Fr Pounds
		June-July	red, pink Yellow	very little	thick	34—1½
		July	red, pink Yellow	free-stone	thick	3/4—1
		July August	pink Yellow	very little	medium	2—3
		August SeptOct.	green	very little	medium	1—2
		August SeptOct.	Yellow	very little	medium	1-2
		August SeptOct.	pink Yellow	free-stone	thick	1—2
		July	Yellow	free-stone	thin	3/4-1
4		July	pink Yellow	none	medium	3∕41
		July	greenish yellow slight blush	none	medium	3/4-1
		June-July	pink & Yellow	none	medium	3/4-11/4
		July August	pink Yellow	very little	medium	2-4
		August September	green Yellow	none	medium	1—2
		June to August	pink Yellow	none	medium	3/4—1
		June-July	pale pink Yellow	none	medium	3/4-1
		June-July	Red, Pink Yellow	none	medium	3/4—1
		June-July	Red, Pink Yellow	none	medium	1-21/2
		July August	Red, Pink	none	medium	2-3
	+	July	pink Yellow	very little	medium	1-11/2
			. 1907			
				1		
	Supply	Supply In Gallon Cans	June-July  July  July  August  August  SeptOct.  August  SeptOct.  July  July  July  July  July  July  June-July  August  September  June to  August  June-July  June-July	June-July red, pink Yellow red, pink Yellow Pink August Yellow SeptOct.  August SeptOct. August SeptOct. Yellow Yellow SeptOct. Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow August Yellow SeptOct. Yellow July Yellow Pink Yellow Yellow July Pink Yellow Sight blush June-July pink Yellow September Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow Yellow September Yellow Yello	June-July   red, pink   Yellow   free-stone	June-July   red, pink   Yellow   red, pink   ree-stone   red, pink   r